

EDMONSTON'S—Home of the original "FOOT FORM" Boots for Men, Women and Children.

After-Taking Sale of Women's Slippers

—The bargain in Women's Slippers is one of the chief attractions of this After-Taking Sale. —Choice of any pair of Slippers in the store that sold up to \$3—including all materials and all styles—for

\$1.90

Edmonston's
1334 F Street

DISCOUNTS ON MANY PIANOS & ORGANS Because We Are in the Midst of Stock-Taking Week. SANDERS & STAYMAN CO., 1327 F St. WEEDER FINE WAREHOUSES.

Only 4 Days Left.

This sale will positively end this week, and the balance of the stock be sold in bulk. There is still an immense quantity of

Overcoats, Suits, Trousers, Hats and Furnishings.

Although the lines are somewhat broken, there are all sizes and styles among them, and you are offered your pick at

50c. on the Dollar.

Ask yourself squarely whether you can afford to miss a chance like this—a chance of saving as much as you spend.

ISIDOR GROSNER, 914 F St.

MOTHER GOOSE SUGAR LOAF RHYMES

Sugar Loaf Bread is Home Made. MADE BY Boston Baking Co., Opp. U. S. Capitol Grounds, WASHINGTON, D. C. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

No more dread of polishing day, it makes silver cleaning like play.

ELECTRO SILICON

Leaves cars, saves all wear, and imparts a brilliancy that has made it famous around the world. It's a lustre that lasts too. The Electro Silicon Co., 30 Cliff Street, New York.

CONTROL OF TRUSTS

Senator Hoar Discusses the Question at Length.

HEAPING UP WEALTH

POSSESSION BY INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATIONS.

Evils Following Combination—Opposes Removal of the Tariff and Government Ownership.

Senator Hoar's speech in the Senate today was devoted entirely to the question of trusts, and partly to an explanation of his recently introduced anti-trust bill. He began his address with the assumption that all thoughtful men are agreed as to the necessity of legislation, state or national, for the control of trusts. Any remedy to be effective must deal with corporations, and not merely with individuals. He said that as yet there had been only apprehension and alarm, but no serious injury, except in the case of the recent coal strike, on account of trusts. On the contrary, the progress of our material prosperity had been greater in the past few years than ever before had been known in our country. He said that still there is, he said, actual peril, and it is none the less real because it involves only the future and not the present.

Accumulation of Great Fortunes.

The senator then took up the discussion of the effect of the control of vast wealth by individuals, saying that in such a system there was much to threaten republican liberty. Most of the vast fortunes of the present day had been accumulated within thirty years. "Is there anything to render it unlikely," he asked, "that if one of these vast fortunes has grown from a hundred thousand to a hundred million or a thousand million in thirty years, that in the hands of the next possessor, in another thirty or fifty years, the hundred million may become a hundred thousand million, or a billion? Is there anything to stop the accumulation of these enormous fortunes? Cannot the same power and business ability and capital that can control all the petroleum in the country and by control all the coal? Can it not control the railroad and the ocean carrying trade? Can it not buy up and hold in one man's grasp the agricultural and grazing lands of new and great states, and the coal, iron, copper, silver and gold mines?"

Corporate Control.

But, great as were the possibilities of the accumulation of great wealth by individuals, he did not find in such accumulation the same peril that is found in corporate control of such wealth. This was true, he said, because the natural man dies and his estate is distributed under the law, while the corporation lives forever.

"It never goes through the probate court," he said. "Its internal transactions are kept secret. It is not zealous for its own honor or reputation, except so far as its honor or reputation is essential to its getting money. It has no soul and no conscience. In general, the man who is most powerful in its management can, if he see fit, avoid responsibility to public opinion. They always expect to avoid personal liability for obligations."

The senator said that now the great corporations are in good hands, but suppose some Napoleon should come and come into the control of a thousand million dollars, would that not possibility be a real public danger? Such a power can make wars or prevent wars. It can threaten a community with a coal famine or a wheat famine, and it can execute its threat. He said that the man who is most powerful in its management can, if he see fit, avoid responsibility to public opinion. They always expect to avoid personal liability for obligations."

Evils of the Trusts.

Mr. Hoar then took up the question of the trusts as they now exist, pointing out what he conceived to be their chief evils, as follows:

1. Destruction of competition.
2. The management of local industries by absentees in the interest of absentee capital.
3. Destruction of local public spirit.
4. Fraudulent capitalization.
5. Management for the private benefit of the officials.
6. The power to corrupt elections, and in some cases to corrupt the courts.
7. The want of personal responsibility to public sentiment.
8. The absence of personal liability for contracts or wrongdoings.
9. The holding of vast properties in mortmain—that is, in the hands of the dead—has the effect of the English law. But it has life enough for all purposes of power to serve the will that wields it. It is dead only to the influence of any nerve which comes from the brain or heart of the people.
10. Dwelling especially on the want of competition, he said: "There is one central power alone with which the skilled workman must deal and one dominant will to which he must submit. There may be a little help for him by joining a labor union, where he gets the advantage of associated strength on this side, but the labor union knows no difference between excellence and the reverse. The inefficient man and the lazy man and the dull man must stand on an even level with the brightest and the most ingenious of his comrades."

Advantages of Combination.

Continuing, Mr. Hoar said that many as were the evils in the great combinations of capital, some of them would be counterbalanced by corresponding advantages, and added:

"I confess I like to see Pierpont Morgan heaping up great piles of the country's money like to the best of foreign potentates and principalities and powers bowing down when he visits the continent of Europe. We need great strength. We need great individual power if we are to rival foreign nations in the great matters which they also control. We need it. We must, if we can look out in protecting ourselves, not to destroy them or to crush them. We can give them a law which will not impair their strength and not the labor union and the right of growth, and that, I hope, is all we mean to do. But it will be a bad bargain if we buy the best of the continent or the empire of the sea at the cost of American local public spirit. But great strength should be controlled as the servant of man and of government, and should not be given the reins of control. We must keep control over agencies which can make cities grow or wither."

Removal of the Tariff.

Mr. Hoar said he did not agree with those who think they find an adequate remedy for the evils of the trusts in the removal of the tariff from all trust-made articles. It would give the foreign trust an advantage over our individual manufacturer. He considered the remedy suggested by himself more likely to prove effective.

He announced his opposition to government ownership of great labor-employing industries, including coal mines and railroads. He said that while he was in favor of a remedy, but would be quite as bad as the trusts themselves. The dead level proposed by socialism would be "destructive of everything which makes life worth living or manhood worth respecting. Socialism may be for China or for Turkey, but it will never be a Yankee remedy. We had no permanent danger to fear from that source."

Control by the Nation.

Speaking of corporations Mr. Hoar said no power less than that of the entire nation is capable of dealing with them. The question was the most important that had come up for a long time, "for," said he, "we are to deal not only with foreign commerce, but with that compared with which the foreign commerce of the world is but a drop in the bucket—the domestic commerce of the United States." This commerce is continued in the hands of the great corporations and it is properly in their hands. Their work might be beneficial as well as otherwise, and for this reason Congress should go slowly and carefully in devising a

remedy for the ill that it should bring on others which would be a two-edged sword. The interstate commerce law and the Sherman anti-trust law, he said, had been measures that proved efficacious they had fallen short of the requirements. The anti-trust law had accomplished even more than its friends had expected it to do, but there has been so much disappointment over the failure of the Supreme Court adequately to interpret the phrase "in restraint of trade" that it has been applied to combinations of business interests. Discussing the accomplishments under the law Mr. Hoar said that the Attorney General has gone far ahead and under the law created a monopoly which affected the whole freight and passenger traffic of the north and south, and another the price of beef, a prime article of food. He believed that Congress had power to go further on the lines indicated by Attorney General Knox. In his Pittsburgh speech, and the enactment of a law on the general lines of his bill he thought would be only another step in the direction of the anti-trust law. His bill considered tentative and experimental, but it was safe and could be modified. We should proceed in a step-by-step measure, he said, is based entirely on the theory that Congress can impose on a corporation created by any state such obligations as shall make it reasonable and safe as a condition for its being permitted to engage in commerce with foreign nations and among several states.

Restrictions on Corporations.

He then presented the following outline of the restrictions imposed by his bill on corporations: First, publicity in the conduct of their business; second, the power to stop their business altogether if they violate the laws enacted by Congress; third, strict liability for damages caused by such violations; fourth, personal liability for all debts, obligations and wrongdoings of the directors, officers and agents unless the law be fully complied with; fifth, the law is secured by requiring the personal consent to all its obligations by such officers, directors and agents before they enter upon office.

As to the effect of the measure in case it should become a law, he said: "If this bill shall become a law and prove effective, no corporation engaging in the commerce which is within the jurisdiction of Congress can keep its conduct secret. No such corporation can do business on fictitious capital or watered stock. No corporation can oppress any rival, whether corporate or individual, by unlawful practices. If it do, it will be on the condition that every one of its managers become personally liable for its torts and wrongs, and will also be liable to heavy criminal liability. This bill depends for its validity on the constitutional power of Congress to regulate international and interstate commerce."

DEVELOPMENT OF ECUADOR.

Progress on the Guayaquil and Quito Railway.

Mr. Perry Allen, attorney for the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company, Ecuador, is at the Cochran. "I have just returned from Ecuador," he said. Mr. Allen is representative of The Star, "after an inspection of the work of construction, which is progressing satisfactorily. Ecuador is a wonderful country, and I am more pleased with the climate every time I go there. The railroad will be 300 miles in length, and when I left 120 miles were completed. We will eventually reach the high plateau of the Andes, a feat heretofore thought impossible. This will take us 12,000 feet above the sea. Ninety miles of the road is now being operated, to Alaua, 7,000 feet above the sea. We are just completing the last great bridge, a viaduct 143 feet high, 140 feet long. Much of this work has been done since I was here in the summer. The road beyond the 120 miles is graded to Guasmo, and the last 20 miles between the interden wagon road to Quito, built many years ago by President Garcia Moreno. This road is a fine one, and the construction, and in many places it is as level and as smooth as 5th avenue, New York. Under its franchise the railroad company is given the use of this road, and the corporation, being incorporated under the laws of New Jersey for \$17,500,000, American gold. The stock is owned about equally in this country and England."

"We will depend mainly upon the interior business of Ecuador for our profits, and will do much business. For instance, we bring together the tropical region of the coast and the temperate region of the high plateau, where the thermometer sometimes registers 60. This will create a considerable exchange of commodities. The country is found that the custom house receipts showed an importation of 3,000,000 pounds of American goods annually, and that it sold for 20 cents a pound. The country is so rich that he could produce lead in the interior and place it in the same market by the use of the railroad at 3 cents a pound. The road the railroad was built this was impossible because the hogs could not be driven the long distance, and the cost of mule transportation was about \$100 a ton. I left Ambato one morning at sunrise for Quito, eighty miles distant, by special coach, and reached Quito at 6 in the evening. On the way we passed through the mountains. All this business the railroad will get. That trip, by the way, was interesting. It was a very hard ride, but the change of miles, and they galloped all the way. My bill was \$75, gold."

President Plaza of Ecuador is very popular. He is a man of about 50 years of age, and was elected without opposition. The country is on a gold basis, and two banks have authority to issue currency, which is accepted in all the markets. The gold piece is called a "condor," after the famous bird of the Andes which adorns the place. It is of exact value as the condor, and the English pound. The exchange in silver is fixed arbitrarily by the government, and the law makes a condor worth \$10 in silver, and this establishes the rate of exchange.

The country is improving rapidly, and many Americans are becoming interested in it. Guayaquil is reached in ten or twelve hours from New York by steamer, but most Americans stop at Colon. The people of the country are peaceable, and will not interfere in any way with the development of the country beyond the Andes, of course, there is still an unexplored wilderness."

PORTO RICO'S REGIMENT.

The War Department Arranging for Its Disbandment.

The War Department is arranging for the disbandment of the Porto Rico provisional regiment of Infantry. The provisional regiment was authorized by an act of Congress, which provided that it should be continued in service until further direction of Congress. In view of the peaceful conditions prevailing in Porto Rico, Secretary Root does not believe there is any further occasion for maintaining a special military force in the island at the expense of the United States outside of the coast defense fortifications. He will, therefore, recommend the regiment be discontinued, and the right of enlistment in the regular army be extended to the citizens of Porto Rico.

In a recent communication on the subject he says: "Under the prosperous conditions which have followed the very liberal treatment of the island by the United States, the insular government is well able to support a permanent military force to preserve internal peace and order, and there is no more reason for maintaining a special United States military force in the island. The United States should have an opportunity to share in the general defense of the government, to which they owe allegiance, and of the institutions which they enjoy."

If You Look at It That Way.

From the Chicago Tribune.

He—"Your sex is not to be trusted with the ballot, madam. Have you read about that woman out in Denver who was elected for voting two or three times in one election?"

She—"Yes, sir, and I don't blame her one bit. If we had been deprived of the ballot for more than a hundred years wouldn't you try to make up for it when you got a chance?"

LANSBURG & BRO. LANSBURGH & BRO. LANSBURGH & BRO.

Our Business Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Saturdays, 9 p.m.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE

Brings you the greatest values ever offered in well made, carefully cut and daintily trimmed Muslin Underwear. There is not a piece in this entire assortment that we cannot cheerfully recommend. These goods are all made under sanitary conditions.

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|--|------|---|--------|
| Women's Short French Cambric Corset Covers; round neck; all seams with draw-string. Sale Price..... | 9c. | Women's Muslin Drawers; deep cambric umbrella ruffle, with hemstitched tucks, others plain yoke bands with draw-string. Sale Price..... | 22c. |
| Women's Long French Cambric Corset Covers; round neck; all seams with draw-string. Sale Price..... | 14c. | Women's Fine Muslin Drawers, some plain hem and tucks, others deep cambric ruffle, with hemstitched tucks or trimmed with torchon lace. Sale Price..... | 24c. |
| Women's French Cambric Corset Covers; round, high and low neck; trimmed with embroidery or lace. Sale Price..... | 22c. | Women's Muslin Drawers, some made with full lawn ruffle, cluster of hemstitched tucks, others finished with embroidery. Sale Price..... | 33c. |
| Women's French Cambric Corset Covers; round neck; some trimmed with two rows of Point de Paris lace insertion; others with torchon lace. Sale Price..... | 24c. | Women's Long Skirts, made of good muslin, with full circular hem, stitched umbrella ruffle; full length. Sale Price..... | 79c. |
| Women's Muslin Gowns, high V and Empire style; some yokes of hemstitched tucks; others with insertion of embroidery; full length and wide. Sale Price..... | 44c. | Women's Long Muslin Skirts; some plain, with hemstitched tucks; others with lace or embroidery. \$1.25 and 98c. value. Sale Price..... | \$1.19 |
| Women's Muslin Gowns, some with yokes of hemstitched tucks or embroidery; others Empire, with hemstitched tucks. Sale Price..... | 69c. | Women's Skirts, made with deep circular ruffle, trimmed with two rows of torchon lace insertion. Regular \$1.30 value. Sale Price..... | \$1.19 |

Our January Sale of Fine White Goods.

The first showing of finest, softest White Fabrics will be exhibited here tomorrow, and as the season of 1903 will be a great white goods year, it ought to meet with a hearty response.

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|---|----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 500 pieces English Long Cloth; beautiful quality, soft finish, for ladies' and children's wear; 12 yards to the piece; 36 inches wide. Our \$1.39 grade, January Sale, per piece..... | \$1.25 | French Lawns—40 inches wide, white fabric, second to none, both in quality and finish. Per yard..... | 35c. to 75c. |
| 250 pieces English Long Cloth—chamois finish, for machine sewing; a quality worth \$2.00 a piece; 36 inches wide; 12 yards to the piece. January Sale, per piece..... | \$1.75 | 500 pieces English Nainsook—36 inches wide; 12 yards in a piece. Our regular \$1.50 grade, January Sale, per piece..... | \$1.39 |
| 250 pieces English Long Cloth—superior quality and finish; 36 inches wide; 12 yards to the piece. To see it means a purchase as it is a fabric to buy by the yard, with cost you will find it. January Sale, per piece..... | \$2.00 | 1 case of 40-inch White Lawn; sheer and medium weight; 12 yards to the piece. January Sale, per piece..... | 12 1/2c. |
| 250 pieces English Nainsook—40 inches wide, a beautiful sheer quality, silk finish; 12 yards to the piece. By the yard this would cost you 25c. January Sale, per yard..... | \$2.00 | 1 case White Mercerized Madras; our own importation. Actual value, 30c. Special, yard..... | 25c. |
| London Vesting—the latest for waists and suitings—highly mercurized, white ground, with colors of light, blue, red, black and green; 27 inches wide. A \$1.00 grade. Per yard..... | 75c. | English Nainsook, 32 to 36 inches wide, per yard..... | 12 1/2c. to 50c. |
| India Dimity, in stripes and checks, per yard..... | 12 1/2c. to 37 1/2c. | Complete lines in India Linens, per yard..... | 8c. to 50c. |
| Persian Lawn—sheer finish—per yard..... | 20c. to 60c. | White Imported Pique—In pretty jacquard and striped patterns. Regular..... | 35c. grade, per yard..... |
| 1 case yard-wide Lonsdale Bleached Muslin, every yard stamped with the "Lonsdale" price, 10c. per yard. Sale Price..... | 7 1/2c. | 50c. grade, per yard..... | 25c. |
| 100 dozen 81x90 Bleached Sheets; good, heavy quality; price, 50c. Sale Price, each..... | 39c. | 75c. grade, per yard..... | 35c. |
| 100 dozen 81x90 Bleached Sheets, about the "Mohawk" quality; price, 55c. Sale Price, each..... | 47c. | \$1.00 grade, per yard..... | 75c. |
| 100 dozen 45x36 Pillow Cases, extra fine quality; price, 10c. Sale Price, each..... | 8 1/2c. | 1 case 44 "Dwight" Unbleached Muslin; price, 9c.; Sale Price..... | 7 1/2c. |
| 1 case 42 inches wide "Dallies" Unbleached Muslin; heavy and soft finish; price, 11c. Sale Price..... | 7 1/2c. | 20 pieces yard-wide Feather-proof Fickling; price, 20c. Sale Price..... | 14c. |
| 50 pieces yard-wide Percales, in lights and darks; best quality and splendid styles; price, 12 1/2c. Sale Price..... | 8c. | Full-size White Crochet Quilt; 4 different patterns; 110x110; heavy and soft finish; price, 11c. Sale Price..... | 79c. |
| | | \$1.00 11-4 White Crochet Quilt; effective all over, and medallion patterns; hemmed, ready for use..... | 89c. |

High-Grade Domestic and Bed Quilts.

By careful and judicious buying we are able to offer these extraordinary items, which will please you in every way—especially the way we have priced them.

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|--|---------|--|----------|
| 40 pieces heavy Domestic Gingham, for serviceable purposes; the kind that sells for 10c. per yard. Sale Price..... | 7 1/2c. | 1 case Unbleached Canton; extra heavy and good nap; price, 10c. Sale Price..... | 83 1/2c. |
| 1 case 44 "Dwight" Unbleached Muslin; price, 9c.; Sale Price..... | 7 1/2c. | 1 case 44 "Dwight" Unbleached Muslin; price, 9c.; Sale Price..... | 7 1/2c. |
| 20 pieces yard-wide Feather-proof Fickling; price, 20c. Sale Price..... | 14c. | Full-size White Crochet Quilt; 4 different patterns; 110x110; heavy and soft finish; price, 11c. Sale Price..... | 79c. |
| \$1.00 11-4 White Crochet Quilt; effective all over, and medallion patterns; hemmed, ready for use..... | 89c. | | |

420 to 426 LANSBURGH & BRO. 417 to 425 7th St. 8th St.

MILES OF COLLARS.

Output of the Product That Makes Troy Famous.

From Leslie's Weekly.

If all of the collars and cuffs made in a year in Troy, N. Y., were placed in a single line, end to end, the line would be more than 1,000 miles long. It would extend from New York City to Chicago, with several miles to spare. Ninety-five per cent of all the collars and cuffs manufactured in the United States are produced in New York state, and 85 per cent of the entire country's product comes from Troy. That an industry of this magnitude, and one whose product is of such general use, should be concentrated in a city of 75,000 inhabitants is perhaps the most interesting industrial phenomenon in the country. From it arises a variety of unique conditions.

Troy is called "the collar city" of the world. Here the very first collar detached from the shirt, and bearing a resemblance to that article of apparel as it is known today, was made; and since that time, seventy-five years ago, the industry has increased, with Troy always at its center, until now collar manufacturing involves \$20,000,000 annually and gives employment to nearly 15,000 persons, whose wages amount in the aggregate to between \$5,000,000 and \$9,000,000.

Although the factories which construct these shining touches to a man's attire are in some instances immense plants employing thousands of people—great, buzzing nests of activity—a large and important part of the work is done by women in their homes. For this is distinctly a woman's work, and while in the city of Troy the great factories are humming, throughout all the country round, in the farm houses and villages within a radius of fifty miles, the women sitting in their own homes are helping to make the collars of the United States. It is the skill of these women, as well as those who are employed within the factories, that enables thirty manufacturers in and near Troy to turn out complete every year about 60,000,000 collars, cuffs and shirts; and it is these same women, in the small houses of the city, in the villages roundabout and on the farms, that make it impossible for this industry to live elsewhere.

Modern Skeels.

From the Reliance and Illustrated Archaeologist.

Ploumly minded people have a tendency to accept as ancient anything which pretends to be a monument of biblical history; as a consequence of this trait Jewish skeels and half-skeels have been the price, and so prices have gone up all round.

Judgment of the Rich.

From the London Truth.

Most of the rich in England now do not know how to spend their wealth intelligently. They do not know good food from bad food, good wine from bad wine, good cigars from bad cigars, and good pictures, statuary or furniture from imitations. Their only standard of value is the price, and so prices have gone up all round.